THE DAILY COMMERCIAL.
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C. D. BRIGHAM, - - - *Editor.*
R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*
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LOCAL NOTICES.

Winter Opening.

J. H. Warner, 89 Fourth avenue, corner Market street, will open to-day a stock of hats and bonnets in his retail department.

Remember

That you can procure all the best brands of fine ale, English and extra bottled lager and porter, at a lower rate by the single bottle or case, than at any other establishment in town. Jos. Fleming's, 81 corner of Market and the Diamond, than at any other establishment in town.

Wine Vinegar.

I have just received by steamer Berlin, from Bremen, a large lot of Imperial, French and German wine vinegar, which I offer at lower rates than the trade. Dealers will do well to call on me before purchasing elsewhere. G. Ludewig, 307 Liberty street.

Closing Out Sale—Goods at Cost.

Entire stock of gents' furnishing goods and ready-made clothing, to be closed out within sixty days. Lease and fixtures for sale. Inquire at 83 Market street. B. Oppenheimer.

Ballou & Adams,

Dealers in clarified and wine vinegars, No. 169 Second Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

W. D. Duffey,

Merchant Tailor, No. 24 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. tf

Pah! How Disgusting

Is the explanation of a lady who indicates by unmistakable gestures her loathing at the use by certain individuals of the ordinary hair dyes or "colorers" or "restorers" to her withering disgust. Mad and tar are scarcely more absorbent. Not so Phalon's Vitalia or Salvation for the hair. Nothing defiles its freely flowing crystal. There is no sediment, no gum, no foul use. It is harmless, and its operation perfect. What a discovery!

Take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

To stop your colds, coughs and bronchial affections before they run into consumption that you can not stop. THIS

Country Merchants Look to Your Interests.

You will save money by purchasing your drugs, patent medicines, hair oils, perfumeries and dyes at McClarran & McKennan's drug store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue. OBSERVE THE RED STORE.

The Daily Commercial.

THE London *Methodist Times*, a paper with an extensive circulation in Great Britain, publishes at length the sermons of the Rev. Alexander Clark, of this city, copied from the COMMERCIAL daily eredited.

HON. FRANCIS JORDAN, Secretary of the Commonwealth, authorizes the statement that no commissions will be sent to, or made out for the recently elected Aldermen or Justices of the Peace, prior to the time at which their commissions were formerly issued The registry law only engages the time of electors, not the terms of the officers formerly chosen at the spring election.

THE Washington (Pa.) *Reporter* is "poking sticks" after the following fashion: "The Harrisburg *Telegraph* reports that the Senate Chamber and Hall of Representatives will variously be cleansed and renovated, previous to the reassembling of the Legislature. We are of opinion that after the pandemonium it will require a pretty strong fumigating process and the enforcement of rigid sanitary measures to render it moderately healthy or even fit for occupancy."

THE following paragraph will answer as well for Pittsburgh as New York: "Now that the cold weather is coming on, the managers of our horse railroads should see to making their cars as comfortable as possible. During the winter months they are generally as uncomfortable as possible, especially to persons with coughs, colds, and other bodily complaints. The cars should be thoroughly closed up, after the evening lights, leaving no apertures for air currents and every car should be kept supplied with an abundance of fresh and clean straw. The exercise of a little care and foresight in these matters will add greatly to the safety, comfort and health of passengers."—*N. Y. Chronicle.*

SAINTE Paris letter: The affair of Father Hyacinthe, the monk who has half raised the standard of revolt against the superior ecclesiastical powers, is facing into oblivion, if it be not entirely extinguished. The Superior of the order of the Carmelites, to which Father Hyacinthe belonged, has written to his rebellious monk a very touching letter, in which, through the seeming him with the greater excommunication, he paternally recalls the lost sheep to the fold. Father Hyacinthe has not yet responded. They say that he is bursted in getting up such an, in writing a manifesto, in denouncing in the pulpit and preaching against Rome, or in returning to the bosom of the Church, who can tell whether this revolt, and its pacification by the revolter himself, is not a comedy gotten up in view of the future council?

DR. MACKENZIE, in the Philadelphia *Press*, is stirring up Mrs. Stowe to bring forth the evidence on which she bases the contradictory statements concerning Lord and Lady Byron. We quote: "Is rests with Mrs. Stowe to clear he self before the world, if she can. Let her produce the written statement which she says she received from Lady Byron, and have the handwriting identified. This will relieve Mrs. Stowe of the imputation of having unjustly unfounded, of having *invented* the elaborate statement she has put forth. If Mrs. Stowe does not immediately publish another article, exculpating herself, *the whole world will believe that it is because she cannot.*" Lord Byron, the respectable magazines in which her article appeared, that Mrs. Stowe should prove her case, or thereby acknowledge that she was herself deceived.

THE Richmond *Whig* states that the amount of tobacco raised in the States and territories of the Union, in 1860, was 260,752,605 pounds. In 1866 it reached 434,300,000 pounds, an increase of nearly 229 per cent. In 1859 Virginia raised 56,868,227 pounds, and Kentucky 55,991,190 pounds. In other words, in 1859, out of a total product of tobacco of 434,300,000 pounds in the States and territories, these two States produced over one hundred and twelve millions. The amount of chewing and smoking tobacco produced in all the States and territories in 1866, Virginia produced 28,561,917 pounds and Kentucky 108,126,80 pounds. In other words, Virginia and Kentucky produced in 1866 more than half the tobacco grown in the United States. It is a curious fact that more of less tobacco is raised in every State and territory except Indiana.

THE *Revue des Deux Mondes*, in an article on the prisons of Paris, describes a tradein a manner that will prove highly interesting to a class of readers: "I wish the women who set the fashions would visit St. Pelagie; then they would see how those false chignions are manufactured which they impudently hang over their nape or suffer to float over their shoulders. One workshop is devoted to this branch, which is learned in a very short apprenticeship. All the hair purchased off dissolute heads, picked up here and there, and every day collected from the comb, or thrown out the shops and combers, is thrown into a box, sorted in shades, divided according to its length, and after a washing process which does not make it much nicer, it is sent to St. Pelagie, where prisoners pass their day in lixiviating it in alkaline threads. The hair, when it has been clustered according to the rules of art, it finds its way to the Rue Notre-Dame-de-Lorette or to the Faubourg St. Germain."

THE strike of the merchants' clerks in Paris has encountered a degree of resistance the clerks did not anticipate. The opinion seems general among the citizens that their demands are too absolute. A leading journal discussing the subject, concludes in the following language: "A school usher out of employment, a disengaged copyist, a clerk out of place, or, to speak plainly, a journalist, would be very much embarrassed if to-morrow they had to make a piece of furniture, to paint an apartment or to erect a wall, and would not be immediately become shopmen passable to-day, and to-morrow and excellent next week. But, even should any difficulty exist in finding men enough to replace those who refuse to work, it should only see in that fact a subject of rejoicing. A career which for some years has been deemed to women would be restored to them to the great benefit of public morality and humanity. The mercers' shopmen will return to their provinces, they will have perhaps their hands less white, and will not wear such fancy waistcoats.

STATE NEWS.

The managers of the Philadelphia and Erie railroad, finding the present elevator capacity of the company at Erie Larbor insufficient for the rapidly increasing business of the road, have, it is stated, at once proceed to erect another elevator.

Mrs. Sophia Meylin died in Lancaster city last Wednesday, leaving a will in which she directed that one thousand dollars of the balance of her estate shall be given to Trinity Lutheran church, on Duke street—which will amount to ten thousand dollars—to Zion's German Lutheran church. As this will was executed less than thirty days previous to the testator's death, the validity of it relating to the bequests to these churches is void, an act of the Legislature providing that no estate shall be bequeathed, devised, or conveyed to any body politic, or to any person in trust for religious or charitable uses, except the same be done by deed or will, at least one month before the decease of the testator or alienor.

On the 26th ult., three boys residing near Pottsville met another lad named Hornick, aged twelve years, on the public highway, built a fire and held him over it until he was carried to stockbridge that his life is endangered. The young miscreants have been arrested.

Col. Sam Young has issued his new paper, the East Brady, Clarion county, *Independent*. As its name indicates it is not a partisan sheet but is designed to be an independent local newspaper. The new paper looks well, and is deserving of the most liberal patronage.

Mr. Cyril Green, a veteran of 1812, died in Troy township, Bradford county, on Friday last, in the ninetieth year of his age.

Mr. Nathan McGrew, of Rostraver township, Westmoreland county, has an apple tree growing in front of his door, which was planted in 1767—one hundred and two years ago. It is one of nineteen which were brought over the mountains on a pack-horse, the fall of that year, and planted by Daniel Hamond. The ground was then known as Hamond's park, and the deer disturbed all but this one. It is a sound, healthy tree yet—was loaded with apples this year—and appears to have vigor enough to live another century.

Mrs. Sarah Dunbar, wife of Wm. Dunbar, of Meadville, died at Corry on Friday last from the effects of chloroform, administered by Dr. Phelps, for the purpose of extracting teeth without pain. Mrs. Dunbar had suffered from neuralgia, and had decided to have all her defective teeth extracted. The chloroform was administered at her own request, and her husband was present during the operation.

FIRST EDITION.
12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

The Covode Contested Election Case.

The Evidence Sent to the Printers—Mr. Covode Claims His Election by 500 Majority—Important Internal Revenue Decision in Regard to Publishers—Pork Packers to Pay Tax as Manufacturers—The Louisville Commercial Convention Committee Received by the President—Circular Letter from the Revenue Bureau in Regard to Gauging of Liquors.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 3, 1869.

Important to Publishers.

The following letter was to-day addressed to Assessor Clapp, of Boston, by Commissioner Delano. It concerns all publishers of books, newspapers or periodicals:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, November 3d, 1869.

SIR:—I have received your letter of the 30th ult., in which you state that booksellers in New York and Boston have some of their books printed and bound in Cambridge, in your district, and some in other places, and you inquire if such booksellers are liable for special tax in each district where their books are manufactured. If so, can they be allowed a reduction of $5,000 in a year for each special tax paid? In reply to your inquiries, I have to say that this office holds that publishers of books, magazines, pamphlets, newspapers, &c., who are engaged in the business of manufacturing, making or producing books, &c., by turn shing manuscripts or matter to be printed or published, and who control the publication of the same and receive the profits derived from the sale of the books, &c., though they employ other persons to print, bind &c., are liable to a special tax as manufacturers, under the thirty-first paragraph of the seventy-ninth section of the act of June 30th, 1864, as amended by the act of March 24, 1867, and also to a further tax of two dollars per one thousand dollars on their sales in excess of $5,000 annually, under the fourth section of the act of March 31st, 1868. The publishing house, book store or principal office or place of business is the place of manufacture. With respect to persons, firms, companies or associations held for tax as manufacturers in consequence of being engaged in the business of publishing, manufacturing or producing books, newspapers, &c., where they employ other persons who control their own business and pay themselves a special tax as manufacturers, to do printing, binding, &c., for them, and their quarterly returns of sales and payment of taxes assessed thereon, and paid in the district within which such publishing house, bookstore, principal office or place of business is located, only one exemption of $5,000 per annum can be made to publishers of books, &c., for sales made at the place of manufacture as defined above. Publishers of books who do their own printing, binding, &c., are liable to a special tax as manufacturers, for each separate and distinct place where their manufacturing is carried on. When the manufacture is commenced in one district and the work completed in another, as for instance, the printing of a book is done in district and the binding and finishing in another, although the books are both the actual manufacturers, returns are to be made and taxes on sales assessed and paid in the district where the manufacture is completed. The provision of the law exempting from tax publishers of the regularly issued periodicals of a religious, literary, agricultural, mechanical or scientific character, and all publishers of books printing, or in printing or binding books exclusively for others, and who make no sales of books or periodicals, and pay no special tax as manufacturers, if their products annually exceed the sum of $5,000. Publishers of books and newspapers who have paid a special tax as manufacturers are not liable to pay a special tax as dealers for selling books and newspapers of their own manufacture, or which they are engaged in manufacturing at the place of manufacture, publication or publication, as already defined. But if sales are made at places other than the place of manufacture, &c., they may be liable also for a dealer's special tax, wholesale or retail, as the case may be. Yours, respectfully,

(Signed) C. DELANO,
Commissioner.

The Tax on Pork Packers.

John Balume, of Boston, V. A. Turpin, of St. Louis Scudder, St. Louis; Col. Pennybacker, Louisville; Illinois; H. Fisher, Cincinnati, and Chamberlain, of New York, are here as a committee from the Chambers of Commerce of the cities named, to induce Commissioner Delano to reverse his decision regarding pork packers to pay tax as manufacturers. Mr. Delano holds that under the fourth section of the act of March 31, 1868, these men are manufacturers, because they pack pork in packages, marked with their own name, and branded with their own trade mark. The pork packers hold that they do not manufacture within the meaning and intent of the law, that it is the policy of Congress to exempt articles of common feed. The committee will have a hearing before Mr. Delano to-morrow. Two of the number are sanguine of a decision in their favor.

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The evidence in the Covode contested election case went to the printers to-day. Covode claims that he has proved illegal voting for Foster in 200 different wards, showing enough at two voting places sufficient to call for the exclusion of the total vote at each, and that the whole evidence clearly establishes his election by a majority of 500 majority.

Gauging Liquors.

A circular letter was issued from the Bureau of Internal Revenue to-day, regarding the practice of gauging liquors by taking a proof in a cistern and marking the whole lot drawn off at the same proof, or of taking a small quantity from a number of barrels, mixing it and taking average proofs. The special attention of all concerned is called to the practice, and notice given that henceforth no excuse for inaccuracy or irregularities of marking and branding will be received.

Immediately after the above circular was issued at the Department, returns were received from a distillery in Illinois, showing overgauging for 160 casks of whisky, and the gauger didn't seem to think this uniformity at all remarkable.

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REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT.

President Grant, in reply, said he was very much gratified to receive such a delegation, representing not only the great commercial interests of the nation, but also the new condition of affairs. The good fellowship which ought to unite a common brotherhood, and was happily inaugurated in the convention at Louisville, he hoped would extend and permeate throughout the entire Union until every vestige of bitterness or unkindness should be eradicated. He believed that within a year or two the South would be far richer and far more prosperous than ever before, and the people have it within their own power, by good policy and wise acts, to advance their own interests and those of the entire country with marvelous rapidity. As to his second term, he could assure General Walbridge he felt now very much as he did at West Point in his cadet days, when he counted every month with eagerness to the end of his gradation, so that he sought his present position, as every body knew.

MILLER'S NATIONAL MEDALLION.

The original copy of Miller's National Medallion, executed to order of ex-Secretary Boutwell for presentation to the Executive Mansion today. The medallion is of bronze, and is a fine and appropriate surroundings the head in relief of Washington, Lincoln and Grant.

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CONSUL FOR BAVARIA.

Stephen M. Vail, of New York, has been appointed Consul for Bavaria.

THE OCTOBER DISBURSEMENTS.

The following are the disbursements by the Government during the month of October:

Civil and Miscellaneous	$ 1,019,116
War	9,414,715
Navy	2,110,267
Interior, Pensions and Indians	1,212,985
Total	$12,442,102

In addition to above the interest accrued and paid on the public debt during October amounted to $11,166,199.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has ruled that where lands have once been offered at public sale, they retain the character of offered lands as to the rights of pre-emption thereto, even though afterwards withdrawn from market as to private entry by invalid entries or otherwise, and may be subject to public railroad purposes; therefore pre-emption settlers will be required to make their settlement within the twelve months prescribed by law.

PROMOTION.

Mr. Frank A. Burt, of the Treasury Department, has been made Chief of Loans of 1867 consolidation.

PERSONAL.

Secretaries Fish and Belknap had a lengthy interview with the President to-day. The former has returned here from New York.

THE FARRAGUT PRIZE MONEY CASE.

Congress passed a law last March, authorizing the institution of proceedings in any court having jurisdiction of like matter, to recover such prize money as the Farragut fleet engaged in the capture of New Orleans might be entitled to for captures then made, and providing that such prize money as might be awarded should be paid out of the Treasury of the United States. Gen. P. H. Watson, late as attorney and prosecutor for the officers and sailors in that fleet, has filed a libel of information against the vessels, &c., in the district court of this district, praying judgment, &c. The attention of the Government having been called to the suit by District Attorney General Carrington, and also by the Treasury Department to assign him associate counsel, in view of the magnitude of the case, and the important principles involved, the Secretary has empowered Richard M. Corwine, of Cincinnati, who has had considerable experience in prize cases and in admiralty proceedings. The Secretary has instructed these attorneys to make a thorough defense, both on law and facts. Several interviews have already taken place between counsel and officers of the Treasury, and every preparation is being made to that end. Thirty days have been given to the government to prepare its defense. More than a million dollars are involved in this suit.

ST. LOUIS.

National Baptist Sunday School Convention—Second Day's Proceedings.

ST. LOUIS, November 3.—The National Baptist Sunday School Convention was re-assembled to-day, the church being crowded with delegates and spectators. Rev. Thomas D. Anderson, of New York, addressed the Convention on the relations of the Sunday School to the family.

Rev. P. S. Henson, of Pennsylvania, spoke on the relations of the Sunday School to the church and the world. He said the Sunday School was the nursery of the church. Remarks on the relations of the Sunday School to the community. The latter gentleman's address was an array of facts and statistics, and was beautifully expressed the result of experience and will force be regarded in the future in this style. The speaker contended that the community of twenty, thirty and forty years hence will be what the Sunday School is to-day, therefore gather them in, and now while they are young, and not wait for them to grow up as we all would desire to see it at present. We have been in the habit of looking to the men who is reared in luxury that will make his mark in public office, but he looks to public opinion, but in reality case the ragged urchin of to-day will in years become a power in the land for good or evil. It, therefore, the Sabbath school can be made instrumental to the salvation of the world, a destiny which it is cheering to contemplate. The speaker concluded with a beautiful peroration, to which thunders of applause followed upon the railroad track, amid the heavy iron wheels, but yet failing on till they reach the terminus after which no locomotive in the land can pass.

The discussion of the question, the relation of Sunday School to the family, was participated in by several of the delegates, the points of which were ably handled, and formed one of the exercises. Rev. A. W. Sutton, of New Jersey, as follows: Church members should know the Sunday schools, and the Sunday school should not be an organization distinct from the church, but should be the training ground for the Sunday schools are the digestive organs of the church. The report of the Committee of the Whole appointed by the church; the pastor is the chairman; the committee should report to the church. The members of the church should be at work in the Sunday School, and if the pastor does not support the Sunday School, just ask supports his family. The speaker said the field is a field of labor for the church; this is the relation between the church and the sunday school work.

The discussion of the relations of the Sunday School to the State was participated in as follows: How can the Sunday School help the family, and how can the family help the Sunday school? These two could not be antagonistic. The Church works through the Sunday School, and the Sunday School and family are not parallel, but coequal. The family could help the Sunday School by having its members, marked with their own name, and branded with their own trade mark. The pork packers hold that they do not manufacture within the meaning and intent of the law, but that it is the policy of Congress to exempt articles of common feed. The committee will have a hearing before Mr. Delano to-morrow. Two of the number are sanguine of a decision in their favor.

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PACIFIC COAST

Gold and Silver Deposited in the Branch Mint—Sales of White Pine Mines.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 2.—The deposits in the branch mint for October were eighty-nine thousand ounces of gold, and fifty-seven thousand ounces of silver. Twenty-eight thousand ounces of the latter was received from Argus for recoining. One million six hundred and seventy thousand dollars were coined during the same period.

Governor Haight has designated November 18th as the day for the inauguration.

Mr. Peak, acting Comptroller of the Currency, notifies the directors of the suspension of the First National Bank of Nevada, that they will be paid on presentation at the Treasury of the United States.

Several important sales of White Pine Mines have been effected to New York and Chicago parties.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Result of Late Election—A Good Working Majority in Both Houses of the Legislature.

WHEELING, November 3.—Full returns from thirty-nine of the fifty three counties in this State have been received, showing the following result: For House of Delegates, Republicans fifteen, Liberal Republicans nine, Democrats twenty-one. Eleven counties to hear from, which the last legislature will elect three Republicans, four Liberal Republicans and four Democrats. The Republican and Liberals are claimed such as are in favor of repealing the test oath and disfranchisement clauses. The next House, according to this estimate, will stand: Republicans lacking five of a majority in joint ballot, and twenty-five. Returns from the remaining eleven counties may change this estimate, but it will stand about eighteen Republicans to four Democrats. Eight of the Republican Senators are regarded as Liberals.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Association of Congregational Churches—Sailing of Emigrants to Liberia.

BALTIMORE, November 3.—The first annual meeting of the New Jersey Association of Congregational churches commenced last evening at the Congregational church in this city. The association is composed of twenty-two ministers, principally from the South of the State of New York. After the opening sermon, Gen. O. O. Howard was re-elected Moderator. The convention then adjourned until this morning.

The American Colonization Society's ship, Stockton, sailed for Africa with 300 emigrants in large cargo. She sails to-day to Savannah to take on board 400 colored emigrants from the Southern States to Africa.

UTAH.

Opening of Navigation on Salt Lake—Arrival of a Schooner at Corinne.

CORINNE, UTAH, November 3.—A large schooner arrived to-day from Stockton, a town on the southern shore of the lake, loaded with lumber, silver ore, &c. This is considered the inauguration of navigation on Salt Lake.

Cream Ale.

"The best is the cheapest," is a maxim, the truth of which all the numerous patrons of Pier, Dannals & Co. willingly acknowledge. The delicious flavor and beautiful appearance of a glass of their cream ale with its body of liquid gold and mounting of snow white cream never fails to bring dealers a large and constant custom. The Oregon Brewery is on Stevenson street, near Pennsylvania avenue. †

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

Democratic Frauds in New York.

New Jersey Legislature Democratic—Illinois Constitutional Convention Largely Republican—Increased Republican Majority in Wisconsin.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 3.—The latest returns indicate that the Democratic majority in the State is between 7,000 and 10,000; that the Senate holds seventeen Democrats to fifteen Republicans, the Democrats having apparently gained four and lost two districts; that the Assembly is very close. The Republicans are credited with a certain loss of twelve members, and a gain of two, while several districts are claimed both ways. During these and last year, the Assembly stands Republicans sixty-six, Democrats sixty-two. But this is liable to amendment in this city. Gavin, Republican, re-elected District Attorney; Schirmer, Corporation Attorney; Sandford, Supreme Court, all Tammanyites. In Brooklyn, Walter, Republican, is elected Sheriff.

NEW YORK, November 3.—The *World* says: In this State the Democratic State ticket seems to have been elected by a majority of at least 10,000. In most every county there are reports of Radical losses as compared with the vote of General Grant. General Sigel ran ahead of his ticket in this and other large cities and, his total vote will probably exceed that cast for Mr. Greeley or any other candidate on the Radical ticket.

At this writing, three A. M., the Democrats appear to have secured a majority in each branch of the State Legislature, though the full returns may record a majority in the Senate to the Republicans.

The *Herald* says: The returns of our State ticket indicate success of the Democratic State ticket, but the Republicans have a working majority in the Legislature. The Democrats lose very heavily in the city, but the Republicans lose heavily throughout the State. The fair election in the country having been polled, the fashion of the late October election will be followed. In the city, Fisher, who in that of last year, shows a Democratic loss of over five thousand. Tweed, and a deficiency in the aggregate vote nearly 10,000. To sum up general results in the State, it will signify little if Corbin be defeated, but the same by a majority of one in the Senate and two in the Assembly. Hogeboom, Democrat, is elected Senator and the county officers by a reduced majority, and elects six Assemblymen to three Democrats, which is also an average Democratic majority of about 20,000.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, November 3.—Additional returns from the Massachusetts election do not vary the result indicated in the dispatches of last night. The vote for Governor in the Legislature will stand: Republicans 194, Democrats 54, Labor reformers 3, Independent 1, Republican majority in the Legislature, 136. The Senate will stand: Republicans 37, Democrats 3. Republican majority, 34. Washburn's majority in the State, 53,000. Claflin's majority, 53,000. Adams, 47,000. Chamberlain, 12,000. Claflin leads Adams over 21,000.

KANSAS.

LEAVENWORTH, November 3.—The entire Democratic ticket, with one exception, is elected in this county, by about three hundred majority.

ATCHISON, November 3.—The Democratic county ticket has a majority in this city.

WISCONSIN.

CHICAGO, November 3.—The Republican majority in Wisconsin will be from seven thousand to ten thousand.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Books are open for the subscription to the stock in the Exchange Building Association, Cincinnati, for the erection of the edifice of a Chamber of Commerce.

Single fare arrangements have been made with railroads leading to Louisville for conveying delegates to the meeting of the Army of the Tennessee.

Mr. Herman Bangs, for many years President Elder in the New York Conference, and the Methodist Episcopal Church, died in New Haven on Tuesday, in the eightieth year of his age.

The fall races over the Island Course at Wheeling commenced yesterday, and will continue three days.

The decision of Judge Johnson, of the Supreme Court of New York, was filed yesterday in the matter of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad. It requires the receiver to pay first the interest on the mortgage bonds, second, interest due on the company's bonds, as well as the principal of bonds issued for that purpose; third, it authorizes payment to the receiver of the amount called in from the stock by the Mechanics and Farmers' Bank of Albany, or from any other bank or person, and fourth, it authorizes the receiver to borrow money on credit of the company, without special authority from the court.

The steamer Pennsylvania, from Liverpool, arrives at Boston yesterday.

A State Distillery Convention met at Lexington, Ky., yesterday. About fifty whisky manufacturers and a large number of persons interested in the trade were present. After a session of three hours, they were appointed to draft resolutions, and the Convention adjourned.

Representatives of the Cumberland and Ohio Railway met citizens at the Board of Trade Rooms, Cincinnati, yesterday, to urge the importance to Cincinnati of connecting with their road, and thence with the Southern system of railroads.

John Patton was killed at Hillsboro, O., Saturday, by being thrown from a horse and dragged, his foot hanging in the stirrup.

Colfax was arrested on the train before the Police Court at Cincinnati yesterday and bailed in $5,000 to not engage in a prize fight in Ohio.

Fire broke out at 6 o'clock last evening in the fifth story building No. 118 North Third street, Philadelphia, occupied by Boyer & Co., shoe dealers, and by Coodman & Co., notions. The three upper floors were entirely gutted, and the lower floors were flooded with water.

The injury to David Saunders, the defaulting teller of the North National Bank of Boston, by the explosion of a bottle of powder, is more serious than at first supposed, and the confidence of the physicians is not as strong as it was that he would recover.

The Parliament of Ontario was opened yesterday afternoon by Gov. Howland. In his speech he referred to the abundant harvest, activity in manufactures and railway enterprises, the increased and increasing demand for labor, and the success of measures taken to promote emigration. He recommended an increased efflux and expenditures to induce still larger emigration to Ontario, and announced the completion of the contracts for the past year has been more than adequate to the demand.

Governor McClurg, of Missouri, has appointed November 18th as a day of thanksgiving.

A woman named Lucy J. Hall yesterday filed a petition for divorce from Benj. C. Sanford a wealthy young married man of St. Louis, the ground that she was married to Sanford at Terre Haute, Indiana, July 15th, 1865; that she did not at the time know he was a married man; that three children were born of the union, whom still lives, and asks the custody of this child and five thousand per year alimony. Mr. Sanford is a nephew of Pierre Lorillard, Jr., deceased, is possessed of large property, and married to a daughter of one of the first families of St. Louis. His friends assert that it is a made up case between the husband and wife, to defraud, while others believe the statement of the women to be true, and that his wife will seek a divorce from him.

At Corydon, Ind., a rumor prevailed on Monday to the effect that a vigilance committee of Heth township had arrested and hanged a young man suspected of horse stealing. He was hanged twice until life was nearly extinct, when he confessed to the crime, and revealed the names of the parties implicated.

SECOND EDITION.
4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Napoleon's Position on the Question of Disarmament—Bishop Temple on Church Parties—The Times on the Influence of Rome—Speech of Gen. Prim in the Cortes—Election of the Duke of Genoa Uncertain—A New Reform Party in Austria, &c., &c.

Napoleon Favors Disarmament.

PARIS, November 3.—It is intimated as a popular impression accepted in the city, that Napoleon will propose a plan of disarmament in his speech opening the session of the Corps Legislatif, and that the idea is likely to become general. It is said, indeed, that Lord Clarendon conveyed assurance of England's approval of such a course to his Majesty, and that it will be agreeable to Russia. The tendency of Napoleon's policy in the government is said to be objectively for the embarrassment of Prussia.

Bishop Temple.

LONDON, November 3.—Rev. Mr. Temple, recently appointed Bishop of Exeter, in reply to an address, expressed the hope that as a Bishop he might know nothing of parties in the church, but co-operate with all.

The Influence of Rome.

The *Times*, in an article on the influence of Rome, says the Catholic Church must be withdrawn from undue Russian preponderance, and the city of Rome from ecclesiastical domination. It is only by ceasing to be an Italian sovereign that the Pope can aspire to become a universal Pontiff.

Affairs in Spain.

MADRID, November 3.—General Prim to-day received in the Cortes the members of the reconstructed ministry. He explained that the question of the royal candidature was the cause of the ministerial crisis, and added that the attitude of the Cassonists has hindered a solution of the question. He declared that the Government would remain faithful to the principles of the revolution. It is reported that Admiral Topete, Minister of Marine, insists on resigning his portfolio, but General Prim declares he will leave the Cabinet if the Admiral resigns. The opposition to the Duke of Genoa is still so large and determined that it is feared there is no chance of his election.

Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle.

LONDON, November 3.—Queen Victoria has returned to Windsor castle.

New Reform Party in Austria.

PESTH, Evening, November 3.—It is said that M. Deak will soon form a new Reform party, with a policy differing from that of the present ministry.

Shipping Intelligence.

QUEENSTOWN, November 3.—The steamers City of Antwerp and France, from New York, have arrived.

Havre Cotton Market.

HAVRE, November 3.—Cotton closed quiet.

London Money Market.

LONDON, November 3.—Evening.—Consols for money 93½; for account 92¾. American securities—U. S. 6-20's of 1862, 86; old, 85¾; of 1865, 85¾; 10-40s, 77½; Erie, 20½; Illinois, 98; Atlantic and Great Western, 25¾.

Liverpool Marke s.

LIVERPOOL, November 3.—Cotton—middling uplands 12½; middling Orleans 12¾. Breadstuffs—California white wheat 10s 5d; red western 9s 10d; red winter 9s 10d; No. 2 Corn—No. 1

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1869.

We learn that Judge BREWSTER, the new Attorney General, has appointed as Deputy Attorney General of Wyoming county, William A. Sisk of Susquehanna; Abraham Tilton, of Cumberland county, and Dr. Paul Schnoppe, of Carlisle, all three of whom have been placed in the Attorney General's hands for report, and the probabilities are that the reports would have been acted upon to-day had the Governor been in a physical condition to attend to his executive duties. In the case of Dr. Schnoppe there is an unusual pressure brought to bear upon the pardoning power for his pardon, some of the medical fraternity being prominent in the appeal, on scientific grounds, and the Governor will give them a full hearing. The judges presiding in every case above cited have written the Governor that they see no reason why there should be any further legal efforts or process for the pardon or mitigation of the offenses.

THE St. Louis *Democrat*, referring to the threat to establish another Republican paper there, says:

> There is another reason why we should be particularly glad to see a new Republican paper started here. Such a paper would be very apt to aspire to the position of "organ" of the party. Now we have no taste for organ-grinding and very much prefer the position of an independent newspaper, advocating Radical principles because we believe in them, but perfectly free to assail men or measures whenever it seems to us right to do so. As matters now stand, we do not feel at liberty to criticise our party associates, because, if we do so, our remarks are instantly heralded over the State as "the confession of the leading Radical organ." We have tried in vain to make people understand that we are not organ-grinders at all; in spite of our best efforts, men persist in ascribing to us a sort of semi-official position in the Radical party, and in holding that party in some sort responsible for our utterances.

The *Democrat* occupies the only ground whereon it can hope to have or deserves to have influence and thrive in the field of journalism. The paper that labels itself "organ" and attempts to live up to the idea will fail. Some papers before now have boasted that they were "organs," but in the end they became nothing, which is the next thing to a party "organ."

THE vote Mr. GREELEY received, placing him several thousand ahead of his ticket, is something more than a compliment in the ordinary sense. It is evident that some thousands of Democrats desired to see him elected, and it is creditable in them that they did. Mr. GREELEY is now receiving the reward which sooner or later comes to every editor who proves faithful to his convictions. He has received as well as given a great many hard blows, but coupled with his large ability has ever been evidence of sincerity. This added to the fact that he has as often been right as those who opposed him, has given him a strong hold on the mass of the American people, excelled perhaps by no one out of the military line. For his sake we are heartily glad that he is beaten. There was something almost incomprehensibly chivalrous in his willingness to accept the Controllership of the State—the most laborious and thankless office that can be named anywhere. Mr. GREELEY has made a fortunate escape and been remarkably and deservedly honored.

TO THOSE of Messrs. JOHNSON and STRANG, the name of Mr. WEBB, of Bradford, should be added for the Speakership of the Pennsylvania Assembly. Mr. W. was a member last winter, and showed a commendable disposition concerning the scandalous extravagances of which STRANG was the champion. By presenting himself for the post of Speaker, the last named gentleman brings up the worst acts of the last Legislature for indorsement—for so intimately was he connected with the most odious features of last winter's proceedings, that his election could be regarded in no other light than as an indorsement of them. Mr. WEBB'S position in this respect, is directly the opposite of STRANG'S, and he possesses the necessary qualifications for the Speakership. With such candidates as Messrs. JOHNSON and WEBB,—and the list may yet be increased—there certainly can be no necessity for reaching down to STRANG, covered as he is with the obloquy he voluntarily and boastfully took upon himself last winter. That he should, after the expression that has been given to public sentiment condemnatory of the extravagance and corruption of the last session, present himself for the highest honors of the new house, argues a degree of presumption paralleled only by his course last winter.

TUESDAY'S ELECTIONS.

If the Democracy expected that Tuesday's elections would demonstrate the existance of the reactionary sentiment which they have so frequently predicted, they certainly have been disappointed. New York city, where if anywhere they should hold their own, they have lost heavily, notwithstanding they profited very largely and scandalously by frauds perpetrated by "repeaters." The State, on the whole, is no better for them than last fall, and if Mr. HOFFMAN dreams that the result sets him up for the Presidency, then he is willing to go into business on a very slim capital.

Massachusetts, Wisconsin and Illinois come out bright and strong on the Republican side. Maryland has adhered to the idol of "Secesh" Democracy, and it is barely possible that the party may have made some gains in the local elections in New Jersey—"the South Carolina of the North."

The country stands firmly by GRANT. This much is certain. The Democracy have no prospect. They have made no gains. They barely retain what they gave to SEYMOUR and BLAIR, and this, too, at the critical period which every new administration has to encounter. Not in the last thirty years has an administration sustained the first review like GRANT'S.

A CITY COURT.

There was a time in the history of Pittsburgh when she had a Recorder's Court, for the prompt trial of a certain grade of offenses, and there are those who remember that Recorder PENTLAND dispensed justice in a manner entirely satisfactory to the citizens. Pittsburgh has since grown from a small town to a great city; her criminal business has increased far beyond the means for disposing of it, and "the law's delay" not only operates seriously against individuals, obstructs the administration of justice, but entails a heavy expense upon the taxpayers. Those who bestow but a moment's thought upon this subject, will readily perceive that a Police Court, properly constituted for the trial of all minor cases, such as breaches of the peace, simple assault, false pretenses, petty larcenies, and larcenies by bailee, which go to make up the great bulk of the cases now triable in the Quarter Sessions, would not only insure a speedy administration of justice, but save the county large sums of money annually. We have not the data at hand, but it is evident that a large proportion of the criminal cases in the county are sent up from the several police magistrates of this city. It is not uncommon for a single Grand Jury to pass upon five or six hundred cases, and it has become a matter of frequent complaint in the Grand Jury room, that many of these are of such a trifling character as to call for summary dismissal in the shape of "ignored bills." Yet notwithstanding the sifting of the Grand Jury, the time of the Court and the traverse jurors is frequently occupied for hours and days in hearing cases which should have been determined elsewhere. It is a common remark of the Judges, in charging juries, "this case should not have been sent here, but being before us, we must dispose of it." Magistrates are repeatedly censured by Grand Juries for returning cases which they ought not to return, and the Court has endeavored time and again to induce them to keep down petty litigation. But the evil continues without abatement; and the remedy will only come in the selection of better men for magistrates, or the establishing of a Police Court for the immediate trial of all the lower grades of offenses. Until there is a radical change in the mode of nominating committing magistrates, or a higher standard of intelligence among voters, there will not be much improvement in that direction; hence the necessity of such legislation as will give us a city court, with a judge learned in the law, for the proper discharge of the duties suggested. Under our present system it is doubtful whether the constitutional right of a "speedy trial" is vouchsafed to all offenders. Some of them, we know, remain in prison for months before taial; and not a few are discharged every month, on ignored bills, after lying in jail for weeks and months. The grossest injustice is sometimes inflicted upon innocent persons, through the ignorance of magistrates and the malice of prosecutors, for which there is no redress. Only the other day a man was released from prison who had lain three months on a charge of larceny by bailee—the offense, when it came to be investigated, having no other foundation than the oath of a woman that he had borrowed a cotton handkerchief from her and refused to return it! This is but one instance of a thousand as tending to exhibit the injustice done to defendants before their cases can be reached by the Court. Another important point to be gained by the prompt disposal of petty cases, in addition to preventing malicious and oppressive prosecutions, would be the prompt punishment of those really guilty; the speedy release of witnesses from all further concern in the cases; the more certain ascertainment of the truth while the facts are fresh in the memory, and the prevention of subornation—a crime much more common than it should be, and in its nature calculated to corrupt the very fountains of justice. There are other reasons why a City Court would result in the more prompt, speedy and correct administration of justice, and in the saving of thousands of dollars now paid to jurors, and in the form of fees and costs, but we shall leave the subject for the present.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND SECRET SOCIETIES.

According to an ocean telegram of yesterday, Archbishop CULLEN has issued a pastoral letter in which he denounces all secret societies. In as far as this letter concerns the Fenians, all good Christians both Catholic and Protestant will, of course, approve its object and tenor; in as far as it concerns the members of some other secret societies, there will be a wide divergence of opinion. However, we suppose, it will be news to nobody that the Roman Catholic church condemns all secret organizations outside of her own pale.

The subject thus suggested is one of great speculative interest and of still greater practical importance. But it is too extensive and complicated for even slight treatment in the columns of a daily newspaper. This is, however, one phase of the subject so interesting and also so susceptible of succinct statement, that we are tempted to say a word about it with the view of enlightening some readers and of refreshing the memory of others. The Papal church being a mighty political as well as religious organization, no facts are contemptible or insignificant, which throw light upon its spirit or policy.

Let the reader recall the circumstances which attended the first suppression of the Order of the Jesuits. Charged justly or unjustly with commanding their Indian pupils or rather subjects in Paraguay to refuse to admit the Portuguese troops into the garrisons of that portion of the Paraguayan territory which Spain had ceded to Portugal, the Portuguese minister, the Marquis of Pombal, resolved upon their destruction. To aid him in carrying out his resolve, a murderous assault was made just then upon the life of King JOSEPH, of Portugal, which the mighty Order was alleged to have instigated. A formal process of high treason was entered against them, and on September 3d, 1759, the Order was abolished in Portugal, and all its members, under heavy penalties, were banished from the country. In France the Fathers, in despite of a Papal prohibition, had engaged in trade, and the failure of the great mercantile house of LA VALETTE, a firm in which they were interested, made the Order the talk of the whole Kingdom. The Jesuits offered to *save* their creditors, not with gold, but by masses for souls, but the investment was refused, and the Parliament insisted upon a change in the Constitution of the Order which should forbid mercantile speculations. As this change was refused, the Order was suppressed in March, 1764. They were next banished from Spain and Naples. And in 1773, the Pope himself, GANGANELLI, CLEMENT XIV. formally abolished the Society.

As a consequence of these measures the members of the Order were soon scattered over all Europe, in their true character or in disguise. FREDERICK II. allowed them to live in Silesia—and CATHARINE II. allowed them to live in her Polish provinces—while in the Catholic lands of Germany, the influence of the Order waxed stronger than ever, and ex-Jesuits filled many of the most important posts.

The effects of the presence of these men in countries where, formerly, there were few of them, were speedily obvious. SCHLOSSER says, that though the abolition of the Jesuit Order proceeded from lands governed by Romanists, its results properly pertain to German history, as the spirit of the eighteenth century was thus introduced into the moral portions of the German empire. The influence just mentioned was apparent in two opposite directions. Perhaps the fact may be most accurately expressed by saying that it resulted in the awakening of a spirit of re-action, which had slumbered for centuries. Voices which had been raised at the time of the Reformation and had been silent ever since, were now heard in favor of the independence of the German Catholic Church and her clergy. When it became manifest that these claims would be put down—that the men who openly advocated change, or liberalism in any form, still did so at their peril—an ex-Jesuit who had renounced the Catholic religion if he ever believed in it, attempted to combat the dogmatists and obscurantists with their own weapons. If the friends of progress and illumination might not labor in the open day, then they must envelope themselves in the darkness which their enemies walked in, and found an Order which in external arrangement should possess much in common with that of Loyola, while in heart it should regard this order with deadly hatred. Thus reasoned ADAM WEISHAUPT, Professor of Jurisprudence at Ingolstadt from 1776 to 1785. The outcome of his thoughts was the Order of the Illuminati. Its founder seems to have possessed great genuis for organization and for intrigue. As he worked in the establishment of his society, his view expanded, and took in objects and ends which he had not thought of at first. More space than we can spare would be necessary to tell even a little of what is known concerning his deeds. In brief, he certainly succeeded in forming a union among all the important secret societies in Germany, of which the Freemasons were the chief, and in rendering them all, in a sense, subservient to the purposes of Illuminati. He thoroughly mystified outsiders, and thus gave rise to thousands of utterly absurd stories in regard to himself and his order. He may have aimed at the destruction of all religion; he certainly hoped and wished to destroy the Church of Rome. Many ramifications of the Illuminati were established in the various counties of Europe, and the authorities of the Catholic Church were exceedingly alarmed. There are sound Catholic Doctors even now who honestly believe that the spirit of the Illuminati still lives in every Masonic lodge, and who clearly discern in every secret organization an enemy of Holy Mother, armed with diabolical arts and weapons derived from the Jesuit organizer of the Illuminati.

THE Washington and Jefferson College case will be argued before the Supreme Court, some time next week. James Veech, Geo. Shiras, Jr., and Boyd Crumrine, Esqs., are the counsel for the plaintiffs, and M. W. Acheson and D. S. Wilson, Esq., for the defendants. The case is one of unusual interest, and will excite very general attention.

STATISTICS show that about twenty letters per head are written annually in the United States. During the past year, upwards of 700,000,000 letters passed through the mails, or an increase of 40,000,000 over that of any previous year.

A FAMILIAR RAILROAD CASE.

The County vs. the Connellsville Railroad—Argument in the Supreme Court To-day.

The case of the County of Allegheny against the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, growing out of the neglect of the Company to make good its guarantee for the payment of interest on the bonds issued by said county to the railroad company, amounting to between two and three hundred thousand dollars, will come up for argument this morning, in the Supreme Court.

The county, as many of our readers will remember, issued bonds in the amount of $750,000, with interest coupons attached, for which the company issued their certificates of stock, with interest on the same, to the county, with the obligation to pay the interest at the same times and places as the interest on the bonds, and apply the interest to the holder of the interest coming due on the bonds. In 1857, the last payment was made by the company, under this contract, since which time they have failed to pay, and suits were brought against the county for the interest due on their bonds. The county, having paid all judgments, and compromised the majority of the bonds, bring this suit for the purpose of being made whole for the amounts of interest so paid by it.

After trial by jury in the Court of Common Pleas, judgment was entered in favor of the county for the sum of $290,677.

The points submitted by the defendants were argued fully in Banc, on the motion for a new trial, and the judgment was affirmed.

The main points by the defendants in this case were: That the contract was invalid, and without consideration; against public policy; in violation of the company's charter; and an evasion of the act authorizing the county subscription. They claim that even if the company's agreement to pay interest on the stock was valid and binding, yet the Marshal's sale of the stock carried to the vendee not only the interest accruing subsequent to the sale, but also that which had accrued and then remained unpaid; and that if the Marshal's sale did not carry the then accrued and unpaid interest, then such interest, being separated from its principal by the sale, would be barred by a failure to sue for it in six years.

The plaintiff claims that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, being a stockholder at the time the contract was made with the county, and the purchaser of the county's stock at Marshal's sale, in 1861, was bound to take notice of the conditions of the contract, and purchased the stock subject to the obligations of the company with the county and the holders of the bonds; and, therefore, had no claim to the interest accruing subsequent to the sale, or that which had accrued and was still unpaid.

J. H. Sewell and M. W. Acheson, Esqs., appear for the County, and H. Burgwin, Esq., of this city, and J. Randolph Tucker, Esq., of Baltimore, for the Railroad Company.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Fanny Fern thinks "there is no man who would not rather be wived by a woman than to have a great lumbering man pawing about his jugular vein, and poking him in the ribs to get up to bed and breakfast on time. I don't say how his wife might like it, but I am sure *he* would; and as to *his* wife, why—she could shave some other man, couldn't she?" Again, says Fanny, "I never saw a sick man yet who didn't behave like an overgrown baby, or inspire everybody in the house to pray either for his speedy recovery, or his early translation." Another remark by Fanny, viz.: "It always appeared to me that anybody, male or female, who handled so much information as printers do, and after all turned out fools, were sure to be the worst kind of fools."

Archdeacon Denison's liberal disposition to encourage athletic sports on Sunday has not only elicited bitterness of ecclesiastical war from one end of the kingdom to the other, but it appears to have evoked the disapprobation of the people whose recreation and enjoyment the reverend doctor sought to promote. At a recent meeting of workingmen, held in Liverpool, he tried in vain to get a hearing. They hissed him as he began, laughed at him, and jeered and hooted, and in other resounding and unpleasant ways testified their respect for the fourth commandment and their hatred of liberal innovations.

The Spanish budget, just published, shows a deficit of 520,000,000 reals, or about $65,000,000. A deficit of only $66,000,00 is the show that Spain has financiers of an absurdly greater than that of those who have managed the financial affairs of this country.

At Ripley, Ohio, two genuine tusks of a mastodon have been unearthed—one of them entire and weighing fifty pounds. It has been rationally concluded that where the teeth were there must be the rest of the great creature's skeleton, and immediate measures have been taken for a regular series of excavations. Will some one proceed to supply answers to the questions which must rise in every intelligent mind?

The city of Louisville is now almost twice as large as it was at the close of the war. Thousands of buildings have been erected, many of them very costly and elegant, the boundaries have been extended until the municipal area is double its former size. The population has increased in like proportion, while manufactories established many years ago have never attempting competition with like manufactories in Cincinnati, are flourishing.

Not long ago, while the "Mousquetaires de la Reine" was playing at Drury Lane Theatre, a solo for the horn was begun upon an oboe. One of the audience rose and protested against it, and was joined by so many others that the performance was abruptly concluded for the night. The director promised never to do so again, peace was restored, and the opera proceeded. All of which evinces a better musical education than we can boast of in this country.

Prim is in constant dread of assassination. It is said that he changes his sleeping room every night, so that any who may be seeking his life will be likely to be misled, and would never be goes he is constantly watched by fifteen picked men in disguise.

Express traveling in the interior of Russia is illustrated by the following incident: Four men had met with an accident in a village in the interior, and a physician from the nearest city was summoned by telegraph. A freight train was about to start for the village, but the physician was told that he could only travel by that train as an escort to living freight. This was enough; the physician immediately ran to a neighboring house, bought and paid for a rooster, and then was permitted to proceed upon his humanitarian errand, having fulfilled the requirements of the law.

A paper manufacturer in Buffalo has been buying a large quantity of wire grass for the purpose of manufacturing it into wrapping paper. He pays thirty dollars a ton for it, delivered. The grass comes from Michigan. The manufacturer claims to be able to make a better, tougher and cheaper article of wrapping paper from it than from any other material now in use.

In Bangor, Me., a few days ago, a man noticed a large and small spider in pursuit of a fly. The small one caught the fly and was carrying him off, when the large one attacked him, took possession of the fly and marched off. The little one crept up behind the large one, bit him on the leg, and ran away for dear life. Instantly the large spider commenced swelling, and in five minutes was dead.

A correspondent says that some of the slaves in Richmond have accumulated considerable fortunes. One who began to save while he was a slave, is now the possessor of an excellent livery business, and is said to be worth $30,000; another, a plasterer by trade, owns 22 houses and lots and 12 vacant lots—he is worth $25,000; another, who is half Jackman and half parson, is doing a fine business and owns property worth $5,000; there are a dozen worth $2,500 to $3,000, and quite a number with $1,000 fortunes. Some of them buy real estate, but investments in horses, mules, hacks, wagons, little stores, and stocks seem to be the most attractive. One congregation has built and paid for a church costing $19,000.

Private letters from Europe, the Providence *Journal* says, state that serious trouble is brewing in Dalmatia, some indications of which have been noticed by cable telegrams. The people are determined to throw off their allegiance to Austria, and there are intimations that Russia is secretly fostering this feeling of Dalmatian independence, that the Austrian Empire may be weakened by the loss of the territory.

As a railroad train was crossing a bridge in Somerville, Mass., one day last week, a passenger attempted to pass from one car to another, but was quickly taken up by the wind and carried clear of the bridge into the river. He was fished out very wet, but not harmed, and took the next train for home.

Paris is full of Americans. The correspondent of the London *Telegraph* says the "have a 'quarter'—the best; they are just starting a club —a thing which English energy has not yet been able to effect; they have several banks, four or five papers, an established 'bar'; they perfectly people the Grand Hotel, the life of which grand caravanseral, with its place for refreshments, its 'lift,' its lounging, mooning sort of ways, they thoroughly enjoy. Waiting two hours till the carriage comes, just suits them. Well, the Americans seem to do everything, spend everything, enjoy everything, in Paris."

THE Hartford (Conn.) *Courant* publishes a fearful story of the shipwreck of the whaling schooner Susan N. Smith, off the island of Dominique, during a furious tornado, on the 26th of August. The vessel was left completely at the mercy of the hurricane, nineteen of the crew, the captain's wife and two children being among the lost. The survivors, the captain and four of the crew suffered incredible hardships, being eight days without food or water. There is scarcely such another case on record. The poor wretches clung to the dismantled vessel when they were unable to speak to each other, their tongues being swollen to such an extent as to hang without the mouth. When taken off two of the sailors were entirely naked, as they had been during the whole week. The sun had blistered them, as it had the captain and others. All were the merest skeletons. Captain Rounseville, who weighed before the wreck 190 pounds, had lost nearly ninety pounds in his eight days of suffering. A teaspoonful of brandy was given each one to start with, but even this was too much for their shattered systems, and very soon after reaching the ship all were unconscious, and remained in that state for two days.

THE New York Central and Hudson River Railroads have swallowed each other, and the two as one will hereafter be known as the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. The officers are Cornelius Vanderbilt, President; Wm. Vanderbilt, Vice President; E. D. Worcester, Treasurer, and Hon. Augustus Schell, Secretary. The capital stock is made $45,000,000.

AMERICAN STEEL.

The Steel Trade of Pittsburgh.

Some Facts Concerning this Branch of Manufacture.

Pittsburgh is the great steel market of America. The steel works of Pittsburgh supply sixty-five per cent. of all the various grades of steel manufactured in the United States. Here are to be found the largest, the most complete, and the only uniformly successful steel works in the country. In many respects, the largest and oldest steel works established in this city will compare favorably with the best in England. This is the result of an experience extending over forty years, embracing several signal failures, but terminating in the most gratifying success. Were we requested to point out a single manufacturing branch in this city which more than another exhibits indomitable energy, enterprise and perseverence we would unhesitatingly designate the manufacture of steel. In alluding to the higher grades especially, we claim these as our peculiar product. To Pittsburgh, and to Pittsburgh alone, belongs the credit of producing a quality of steel equal to the best imported. Celebrated as we are in the manufacture of iron and glass, in neither may we be said to claim a monopoly simply on the score of excellence. Elsewhere iron and glass of an excellent quality is placed in direct competition with our best work; in the matter of making fine steel, however, our superiority is unchallenged.

RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE TRADE.

Although the most remarkable progress made in the manufacture of the finer qualities of steel is embraced in the last eight years, the production of Pittsburgh steel dates back to 1829. The enterprise was set on foot by an Englishman named Rood Meadow, who succeeded in producing an inferior article of blister steel, the result, doubtless, of a want of the proper materials and facilities, or, perhaps the Englishman's failure was in part attributable to the lack of interest displayed on the part of the public. Although we have been unable to locate the precise spot where Broad Meadow erected his converting furnace, we have ample proof of the fact that his project was regarded as visionary. In 1831 a second attempt was made by Messrs. Whitmore & Hawxhurst, these works, if we are correctly informed, were located on Sixth street, a short distance from the Suspension Bridge. The efforts of this firm were measurably successful, they succeeded in producing a quality of blister steel such as warranted the renewed efforts based upon the hope of ultimately producing a reliable article of tool-steel. Near yall the early enterprises dedicated a sacrifice to work before success in creeping was assured. Two years later the firm of G. & J. H. Shoenberger erected a converting furnace and embarked in the manufacture of steel. The first heat produced was of cast steel. The efforts of this firm were confined to the manufacture of blister steel, and the exclusive sale of cast steel. The first heat of cast steel made in this city was made by this firm in 1841. The crucibles employed were made of American clay, and, as may be supposed were ill suited to the purpose required. The work was directly superintended by experienced workmen, and with the exception of the material in the pots, the facilities furnished the workmen did not differ greatly from those employed at the present time. The uncertainty attending the crucibles, perhaps, was the chief cause of the abandonment of the enterprise.

In 1835 Mr. Isaac Jones began the manufacture of springs and axles on Sixth street, near the suspension bridge. Although the steel employed was not of the best quality, the project was successful from the start. Mr. Jones established to be found in the United States or England. No pains were spared by this firm in the effort to produce an *reliable* article of tool steel; all that ingenuity or capital could accomplish was expended in the enterprise.

Thus at the same time there were four concerns experimenting in the same direction, Messrs. Jones, Boyd & Co., Singer, Nimick & Co., Hussy, Wells & Co., and Park, Brothers & Co. The two first mentioned were already favorably known throughout the country, having been successful in the manufacture of Blister Spring Plow and German steel, and having also succeeded in making springs and axles of a superior quality. Both of these works were enlarged at this time, and subsequent additions have been made to each within the past two years, until their dimensions rival the others. Both were successful in producing a superior article of cast steel as early as 1855. Messrs. Singer, Nimick & Co., claim to have produced an excellent article as early as 1851, and the claim is substantiated by the most simple proof. The great essential, uniformity of temper was not secured, however, and to attain this object the aims of the manufacturers were directed simultaneously in 1859-60-61 and 62.

A REMARKABLE STRIDE.

The capital invested in the six establishments engaged in the manufacture of blister and cast steel in 1860, according to the census, amounted to $1,000,000. The annual products were valued at $800,000, a sum less than the annual sales of a single establishment at the present time. Within the past few years, two other establishments have been added to the list. At the present time the list of Pittsburgh steel works embraces the following firms: Anderson & Woods; Singer, Nimick & Co.; Hussy, Wells & Co.; Park, Bros. & Co.; Reiter & Co.; Miller, Barr & Parkins. In addition to these, Coleman, Rahm & Co., and Brown & Co., firms engaged in the saw trade, have also begun to make large quantities of steel. The capital invested in these eight establishments cannot be less than $4,000,000. The annual products probably amount to within a fraction of the same figures. The sales of the various establishments for the past year, as furnished us from the Assessor's books in the Twenty-second and Twenty-third Districts, amount in the aggregate to $3,856,845. When it is remembered that these sales were effected during a season of great depression of the entire industry, some idea may be formed of the magnitude of the trade.

THE PRODUCTS.

The products of the steel works enter everything from the plainest plow plate to the finest quality of sword and razor steel, from a cast-steel nail to a locomotive spring. The finest saws and axes made in the country are made from Pittsburgh steel. Cast spring steel, homogeneous sheet steel, table cutlery, fine cutlery, everything in the hardware range is tools and cutlery are made from the products of our steel factories. The growing demand for cast steel castings has given an impetus to this branch of the business. Within a short time a saving to the Government in department supplies will amount in the aggregate to every year to no less than $2,000,000, much of which would have gone to the retail traders of Washington.

The Philadelphia whisky ring are catching it from the Grand Jury, who have found true bills of indictment against Neil McLaughlin, Thomas Jones, Robert Hamilton and James Atwell, all of whom are charged with complicity in the murderous assault upon Detective Rooks. The two principal actors in this shockingly outrage—so far as the Grand Jury is concerned—have already been convicted and will doubtless receive the full deserts of their crime. McLaughlin, after affecting to brandish the District Attorney, and swearing before Mayor to the identity of Marrow and Dougherty, indulged in a line of evidence in Court so damnifying to himself that the Grand Jury has invited an additional prosecution for perjury. The others are implicated in various degrees by the evidence elicited before the committing magistrate, and an effort will be made by the Commonwealth to convict and punish the whole gang.

THE rage for Byron's works and everything bearing on him, superinduced by Mrs. Stowe's narrative, prevails equally as strong in England as here. New editions of the poet's works are appearing every day, and sell at the book stalls like new herrings in a plentiful season. A cheap edition has likewise been issued of the "Countess Guiccioli's Recollections of Byron's Feet." It is now suggested that she should give the recollections of her late eccentric husband, M. de Boissy, who used to introduce his wife as "*La Marquise de Boissy, ma femme, ancien maitresse de Byron.*"

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BUSINESS CHANCE WANTED—A good cash trade, and ready to manufacture and sell WEATHER STRIPS and RUBBER MOULDINGS. APPLY TO OFFICE 84 FEDERAL ALLEY. $10 to $120 worth needed upon every building from one to 500 stories high. Send your address and stamped envelope, for full particulars and prices of Materials, ready to be put together in a minute.
THOS. BRADSTREET.
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MISS A. M. RICHEY
WILL OPEN
ON SATURDAY, THE 6TH INST.,
THE LATEST STYLES IN
Winter Bonnets and Hats,
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LIVE
"GOOSE"
FEATHERS,
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In Quantities to Suit Purchasers.
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BRACKETS, PENDANTS, &c.
We are now receiving our Fall Stock of
GAS FIXTURES,
Which is the largest ever offered in the two cities, and comprises the FINEST AND LATEST DESIGNS FROM ONE TO TWELVE LIGHTS, which we are now offering at REDUCED PRICES.
WELDON & KELLY,
147 WOOD STREET,
Between Fifth and Sixth avenue.

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FOR PRODUCING
IRON AND STEEL
OF
Great Strength and Cheapness.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
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GRAND
DISTRIBUTION
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$98,000 Worth
OF
Diamonds, Watches,
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Tickets One Dollar Each,
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CHLORATE OF POTASH,
FOR SORE THROAT,
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DR. SARGENT'S
COUGH SYRUP,
The Great Remedy for the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat and all Diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.
DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP
Is sure and speedy in its action, perfectly safe and harmless, exercises a specific influence on the lungs, assists expectoration, abates fever, and allays the tickling which occasions the cough. At this inclement, changeable season of the year, Colds are easily taken, and, not relieved at once, may result in Consumption. An preventive, ever family should have a bottle or hand, and save much expense and suffering. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.
PRICE, 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
The following is the experience of every one who has tried this Remedy:
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CAUTION—Take no other medicine as a substitute for the SYRUP, but if your druggist does not have it, request him to order it. Sent by mail upon receipt of price.
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No. 67 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh. Chartered in 1852.
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SANDWICH ISLAND EARTHQUAKE.
Exploration of the Volcano of Kilauea—Wonderful effects of the Eruption.

HILO, Hawaii, September 20.—I have lately returned from a tour of exploration to the active crater of Kilauea, and the volcanic regions of Puna. At Kilauea the action was dull. The central area of this immense crater remains a deep concavity, depressed about 400 feet below its margin; but this margin is a new vein or black ledge of lava, itself depressed a thousand feet below the banks of the crater, and marking the former level of its bottom. In this profound basin I noticed a scanty growth of ferns rooted in the superficial strata of lava. They had gone down unrippled to a depth of 400 or 500 feet, as the crust subsided upon the disgorgement of the molten lava beneath. The old South lake retains its locality but its contours are entirely changed. It is now a nearly circular pit, about 400 feet deep, the bottom of the crater. Its diameter, as I measured, is fourfifths of a mile, and its walls of black, hardened lava, and jagged and frowning; in some places beetling, in others, perpendicular or retreating. To this sombre abyss access is anything but easy; it is possible to enter it at but a single place, and by making a *detour* over a steep, rugged, and difficult incline of *debris*, yet a brave American lady of my party ventured to descend under my guidance. Here, 2,000 feet below the surface of the ground, we tramped together over the floor of the awful pit. It seems now the half-cooled forge of Vulcan. The fiery billows no longer roll and break as they were wont to do over this vast area of inflamed lava; yet in many places we could look into red-hot ovens and chimneys, and peer down through crevices in the crust of the molten sea below, and hear, and see, and feel the incandescent minerals boiling and hissing and surging, lashing the sides of the infernal cavern, and sending up volumes of white sulphurous vapors like the broth of Pluto or like the "smoke of torment sent" spoken of in that terrible passage in Revelations, "which ascendeth for ever and ever." But now this mineral focus of volcanic action is comparatively quiescent. Our last great eruption has lowered its fiery tides far below their usual level; and we are content to enjoy this lull in the strife of the telluric forces, which are so ably described by C. E. Winslow's recent work on Force and Nature—a work which gives the completest explanation that has yet appeared of volcanic phenomena in Hawaii. I spent three days at Kilauea, making careful observations of the crater; and, when these were completed, went to the seashore at Kapoho—no, a village in the vast cañe district of Puna, situated about twenty miles from Kilauea. In this district the subsidence of land was distinctly marked. Throughout a coast line of many miles in extent the shore had settled from six to eight feet.

DOWNWARDS TO HARD PAN.
Great Reduction in the Expenses of the Government—How it is Done.

WASHINGTON, November 1.—As an evidence of the retrenchment policy of the present administration, and the saving made in one instance since Gen. Grant came into power, it is ascertained that there were 3,000 employees in the Treasury Department on the 6th of March last, and at the present the reduction amounts to about 600 in the Treasury alone, which, at the average pay of employees, will amount to a saving of $1,000,000 annually. General complaint is made that the administration had discharged all the capable men in the departments, and engaged in their new clerks, mercly for party politics, but it appears that of the present Treasury force four-fifths are old employees. No reduction has been made in the Interior Department, excepting the discharge of 49 temporarily; there are about 800 employees, 150 of whom are now. The force in the War Department has been reduced by about 200 discharges, and very few new appointments have been made. There are but a very few changes in the State Department, and no reduction. The largest relative number of changes has been made in the Postoffice Department, owing to the extravagance of ex-Governor Randall in the management of the department, and the number of employees whom he employed contrary to law. Gen. Terrill found 60 male clerks in the Dead Letter Office more than were allowed by law. It is believed that a saving to the Government in department supplies will amount in the present year to no less than $2,000,000, much of which would have gone to the retail traders of Washington.

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Market Street.
LIVE
JUST OPENED,
MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF
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DRY GOODS,
Silks, Poplins,
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French Merinos,
Alpacas and Alpaca Poplins,
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Mantilla Velvets,
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Fine Plaid and Striped Wool Shawls,
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Call the special attention of Dealers to their large Stock of Goods appertaining to the Fruit and Confectionery Trade. They claim to have the largest and best assorted Stock in the city of
CANNED FRUITS
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Jellies, Sauces,
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SUITS
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Market Street.

NOTICES.

OFFICE CITIZENS' PASSENGER RAILWAY CO.,
Pittsburgh, November 4, 1869.
THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the Citizens' Passenger Railway Company, for the city of Pittsburgh, will be held at M. McGinley's, 141 Wood street, on MONDAY, November 15, 1869, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., at which time and place a

The Daily Commercial.

CHINA.

THE COUNTRY, THE PEOPLE AND THEIR CUSTOMS.

The Impressions of an American.

EXTRACTS FROM A LETTER.

From a private letter just received in St. Louis, by Major G. W. Gibson, from a high American official in China, the *Democrat* publishes the following. Anything from that country at this time possesses peculiar interest

FOO CHOW, CHINA, August 18, 1869.

My Dear Gibson:

I take great pleasure in announcing to you that I arrived here safely, with my little family, on the 16th instant, and improve the first leisure moment in giving you my impressions of the country and people, as they have been found during the very short time I have been here, and from the very little I have seen.

Our advent among Chinese was at Hong Kong—a British colony, to be sure, but inhabited chiefly by Chinese. The city of Hong Kong (Victoria) is a charming place, containing a population of about one hundred thousand.

This population is made up of nearly all nationalities—Americans, English, French, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Malays, Hindoos, Indians, Turks and Chinese. The English, of course, being largely in the majority, except the Chinese. I believe it is not generally known in America that Hong Kong is really no part of China. It is an island near the southeast corner of the empire—some twenty-three miles in circumference—separated from the main land by a bay or harbor, about two or three miles in width, and was ceded to the British government in 1852. The island is one continuous range of mountains, varying in height from 500 to 2,000 feet. The city is built at the foot and on the side of the highest of these, known as Victoria Peak. The view of it, as it is approached by the harbor, is very imposing indeed. The streets are a secession of terraces, one above the other, and winding gracefully up the mountain side, presenting a handsome view rarely excelled. The residences and business houses are built on the European plan, and surrounded by verandas for each floor, which are shaded, during the heat of the day, by venetian blinds and bamboo shades. The habits of all foreigners here are decidedly English, though the dwellings, in a great measure peculiar to the island. The heat being intense during the day, none but natives are seen on the streets, but after 5 P. M., scores of ladies and gentlemen are seen driving to the public park and other cool places of retreat in the surroundings. The park alluded to is situated about a mile or more from the city, and two thousand feet or more up the mountain side, is ornamented and beautified to a degree that would put our gardens and parks at home quite in the shade. A fountain supplied with clear cold water from mountain springs plays in the center of the grounds, the whole overlooking the harbor, dotted with shipping and the flags of all nations, and, as it were, surmounting the city itself. The mode of traveling is almost entirely in chairs, borne by coolies, and is a very easy and pleasant way of getting over the ground, not so slow as one would imagine, for five miles per hour is about the average distance made on ordinary roads. We saw a few "traps" out, drawn by English ponies. A great variety of fruit is grown on the island, such as apples, pears, lichus, whampus, limes, bananas, cocoanuts, etc., but all kinds are much inferior to our fruit at home. This is also the case with all vegetables, except the Irish and sweet potatoes. These are raised in great abundance and are very fine. We stayed in Hong Kong long enough to see all the places of interest, and were much pleased with the place. It is quiet and orderly and very clean. The streets are beautiful and smooth, being paved with a kind of a cement, and, except in the business portion, are shaded by rows of trees which form an archway quite over them. A vast amount of money and labor have been expended upon these streets, and much more must be expended, as I understand it is the purpose of the authorities to continue them around the island as the main street is called, quite to the summit of Victoria Peak. Much of the labor is performed by Chinese convicts, a small regiment of which are taken out regularly. The police force of the island consists of over a thousand Malays and natives, under the direction of European captains and sergeants. The chief functionary is the Governor of the island, appointed by the Home Government, with a salary of $25,000 a year. His establishment is quite equal if not superior to the White House. We stopped at the Hong Kong Hotel—a house about equal in size to Barnum's of your city—kept by Chinese on the European plan, and called a first class hotel, though it would scarcely be so considered in our country. On the 16th inst., we took our departure by English steamer for this place, touching at the intermediate points of Swatow and Amoy, and arriving here on the 18th inst. The coast between Hong Kong and this city via the Min is quite broken and barren, and presents, on the whole, a rather desolate appearance; but after entering the river above mentioned, the scenery is charming, surpassing that of any river upon which I have ever traveled at home. The country upon either side is mountain-side-d mountainous, and mostly under cultivation. The valleys are all planted to rice, three crops of which are grown annually, and the mountain sides, by a system of irrigation, are made to produce vegetables and tobacco in great quantities. Regular narrow benches are formed by excavating and bench above another upon the sides of the hills, each bench being surrounded by a mud wall or dam, and when irrigation is required, water is by some means gotten on these benches. This would seem to us like a very expensive mode of farming, but when we consider that these people can work for two to four dollars per month, and live on thirty cents, or three cents a day, and the fact that there are in the Empire, at a very low estimate, fifty millions of surplus laborers. Were the country relieved of this great army of idlers, there would be less intestine war. My impression is that the war parties that continually infest the interior resort to war only for the want of something better to do, and yet, strange to say, except in one or two provinces in the whole empire, there is a strong prejudice against emigration. The people themselves are constitutionally opposed to it, and the authorities sustain them in this opposition. The province of Kwang Tung, in which Canton is situated, has sent out hundreds of thousands of emigrants to California, Calcutta, and the Indies, which has resulted in great benefit, socially and financially, to those who have gone as well as to those remaining.

But I am writing you a much longer letter than I intended.

The kind of country and scenery which I have made so faint an attempt at describing, continued from the time of entering the river until we reached the anchorage—a distance of some twenty miles. Villages with populations varying from five hundred to as many thousands, dot the shores at frequent intervals, and many rude forts are seen upon the river banks—built, no doubt, many years ago, to prevent the incursion of pirates to the city. Only two or three of these are now garrisoned.

Arriving at the anchorage, which is ten miles below the city, we take leave of the very kind and gentlemanly officers of the steamer, except the invitation of a custom officer, takes seats in the custom house boat, and finish our journey. This is one of a class of boats kept by all foreign business houses here, to run between the city and the anchorage. They are about thirty feet long by ten wide, have a cabin about midship ten feet by twelve, and other appliances for convenience and comfort. They carry two masts with sails, and are manned by eight or twelve coolies. These boats are used a great deal by excursionists, who often go in large parties up the river some miles above the city to visit the monasteries and temples that are seen in great numbers along the mountain sides overlooking the river. The tide and wind being in our favor, the little craft sent along at a rapid rate, reaching the city in a little more than an hour. After leaving the anchorage the river itself is somewhat narrower, but the valley is much wider, and beautiful rice fields skirt the river on either side, running back to the base of the mountains, interspersed with frequent villages, as below the anchorage. Beautiful groves of the various trees indigenous to the country, such as lichee, whampee, olive, peach, etc., and gradually to the beauty and grandeur of the delightful valley. Here for the first time we saw the natives cultivating rice. At a future time I will describe to you the manner in which it is done. And if the power to describe to you one tithe of the grandeur of the scenery of this river I would be content. But I cannot do this. It exceeds anything I have ever seen, and must be seen to be appreciated. Arriving in front of the Custom House, I step ashore and am shown in and introduced to the Commissioner of Customs, a true type of a Frenchman, and an elegant gentleman, who, on learning who I was, and that my family was on his boat, immediately ordered chairs and coolies to convey us to our destination (the American Consulate.)

The Consulate, the Custom House, and nearly all the foreign houses, are situated on the opposite side of the river from the city, in one of the suburbs of the city proper—a small one containing only two or three hundred thousand inhabitants. Our chairs were soon announced. We took seats and were borne away through the narrow and serpentine streets of a Chinese city—a distance of a mile or more, to the Consulate, and were very courteously received and cared for by the Consul.

The foreign offices, as well as the residences of foreign officials and merchants, are situated upon a delightful eminence in the rear of the densely retired portion of the suburb, where a view is had of the city, proper—the immense wall which surrounds it—the numerous temples and pagodas in different directions; the river, and the numberless islands formed by it, as well as the rice, tea and tobacco plantations which nestle among the clustering hills, and, yet farther in the distance, the mountain peaks, varying in height from five hundred to two thousand feet. From this eminence the landscape, worthy the pencil of any artist, may be seen in any direction.

But I must close this letter by assuring you that we have had a delightful voyage, and are quite delighted, so far, with the country.

We find it very warm—the thermometer ranging at about 95 degrees in the shade (and burning quite up in the sun), yet we manage to keep quite comfortable. Our house is so arranged (you see we have a house) that we get the benefit of all the breeze that is to be had. We have good water and plenty of ice, and Coolies to do us, carry us, and in fact do almost everything but eat, drink and breathe for us—a custom of the country which we are likely to fall into very readily.

In my next I will tell you more about the people—foreigners and natives—and about my official interviews with the Chinese authorities, &c., &c.

Fish-Freezing by Wholesale.

An extensive establisment at Sandusky, Ohio, has lately begun the freezing of fish by a new patent refrigerator process, by which they are prepared for keeping any length of time, or for transportation in any climate or season. The process is thus described by the Sandusky *Register*: The first thing is pounding the ice. Ice and salt are mixed in proportions and pounded fine for use in the new patent refrigerators. The next objects noticeable are a number of pans somewhat severe, resembling the "dripping pans" of household utility, except that each pan has a cover, and is made of heavy zinc. These pans hold one large whitefish, or two small ones. A fish is taken from the pile just collected from the lake, placed in the pan and the cover put on. The pans are then carried to the refrigerators, of which there are several of very large size, capable of holding many of the pans. A layer of prepared ice is placed in the bottom of the refrigerator, then a layer of the pans containing the fish, and so on alternately, until the refrigerator is full, when it is closed and the fish left to freeze. The time occupied in freezing is generally about two hours, but with proper preparation fish can be frozen in forty minutes, as hard as the "solid ice," and will effect two hours the fish are taken out of the pans and put away in the preserving rooms, and their places supplied with others. A large force of men is constantly employed, and the fish are frozen at the rate of several tons in a day. There are preserving rooms, where the fish are piled up for use when needed. Descending a ladder through a small aperture in the floor, we go down into a dark room, where men are diligently engaged in stacking the fish. In front, behind and on both sides, nothing can be seen but the solidified scale bearers, which, at the sides and ends of the preserving room, are piled up to the ceiling; and, in the center of the room, we are standing upon six feet of frozen swimmers. They are piled up like blocks of wood, the smaller ones being frozen in pairs, when two of them can be put into the freezing pans. There are six of these preserving rooms, and the fish can be kept in them perfectly fresh and sweet until warm weather. The great merit of the process is the celerity by which the fish are frozen. In other methods the fish are frozen so slowly that their quality is impaired.

Game in Norway.

Rev. J. A. Bowden, LL. D., has just brought out in London a very entertaining volume on the wild animals, birds, &c., of Norway, which is reviewed at length in the London *Spectator*. In 1855 there were 205 bears, 253 wolves, 125 lynxes, and 2,559 eagles and other birds of prey, either killed or taken alive in the country. Formerly bears used to come so close to Christiania that the citizens turned out regularly to hunt them. This, of course, is not the case now, though Mr. Bowden once found himself close to a wolf on the Christiania Fjord, and a lady driving in the neighborhood of Christiania had her lap dog carried off from her sledge. The Norwegian tradition of an Englishman advertising for rooms in the outskirts of the town of Christiania, and specifying that the parlor must be on the second floor so that he might shoot bears as they passed his window, must refer to a state of things long past, if it be not a sheer invention. Yet a sportsman of Dr. Bowden's acquaintance said he had killed thirty-one bears, and in some parts of the country they are very common. They are always more ready to get out of the way than to thrust themselves into society. The object way in which they succumb to the most diminutive animals is enough to set them down as rank cowards. The hedgehog is said to drive the bear out of his own den by a ludicrous process of adverse possession. It simply walks in and remains there. The bear is astonished at such presumption, and not being very well able to make out what so small an animal is, pulls a little to the hedgehog's body. The hedgehog pricks the bear's nose. Whatever the bear does, he is exposed to the same discipline. Whether he moves about his den, or lies down in it, or stands on his hind legs, or stretches out his paws, he comes in contact with the hedgehog. If he goes to sleep, the hedgehog crawls up to him and darts its prickles into the bear's tenderest parts, causing him, as Dr. Bowden says, or rather misses, to have unpleasant dreams. This is too much for the bear, and he rushes out of his den to complain of his treatment to some sympathizing brute. What the ermine does to the bear by Brick House, vas, Bath Room, &c., &c. For terms, apply to the hedgehog is still more formidable adversary than the bear. But the fox's procedure is a little too scientific to be quoted in these columns.

Whatever may be the inferiority of the Norwegian bear to those of other countries, the Norwegian fox fully sustains the character of his tribe. The way in which he ejects the badger from its den is open to much the same objection as the story of his unrolling the hedgehog. But when we come to his method of taking eggs, or catching crabs and oysters, or stealing honey, or getting rid of dogs, we may quote safely. Whether we are to believe Dr. Bowden's account of Reynard's wiles will be best to withhold our faith from the account of the string of foxes lowered down a perpendicular rock by clinging and the flags of all nations, &c. What Dr. Bowden says is that the foxes begin by having a wrestling match to see which of them is the strongest. The winner throws himself over the cliff, hanging on to the end of his paws. Then he second in point of strength creeps over the first fox's back and holds on by its tail; the rest follow in order, and the last fox bags the eggs.

Italian and English Women.

The lady facing me is the wife of a major on garrison duty in the Abruzzi, beautiful although mature, gay, prompt, self-confident, and what a tongue! Northern and southern Europe, the land of Scandinavia and there is a thousand leagues apart in this facility of expression, in bold judgment and in promptitude of action. She agrees and decides everything—the indolence of the Abruzzi peasantry and the *vendetta*, the embarrassments of the government, her dog, her husband, the officers of the battalion, "our fine regiment, the Twenty-seventh." She addresses me, and then turns to her neighbor, an ecclesiastic, who, like the rest, has the same Italian air—that is to say, he is gallant and complimentary. Whole sentences flow out with the velocity and sonorousness of an inexhaustible torrent.

Day before yesterday another, about forty-eight, in a black silver puffed with ribbons, and with a red face, entirely absorbed the conversation and made the whole party laugh with her tattle and exclamations. The other day a pretty little *bourgeoise* became indisposed in the diligence *interieure*, and the husband in her removed up to the *imperiale* by our side. She questioned us all, and corrected my errors of pronunciation: after having two or three times in succession declined the accent, or her having caught the precise tone, she became impatient and gave me a scolding. She insisted that she had learned, that she had not her husband hadn't a cent with which to begin housekeeping, etc.; these are three men sitting side of her, and she it is who takes and keeps the lead.

I have in my mind fifty others, all of whom may be grouped around these three types. The dominant trait is a vivacity and a carelessness of conception boldly exploding the moment it is born. Their ideas are all cut out at sharp angles; she is the Frenchwoman, more vigorous and less fine than the latter, and more than the latter, she is self-willed; she makes of herself a center; she does not await direction from another, she takes the initiative. There is nothing in her of the mild, the timid, the ingenuous, or the reserved, no capacity for burying herself in her household with her children and husband in Germanic fashion.

I involuntarily compare her with the English women who are present. Some there are very peculiar, puritanic at heart, rigid in morality, the fruit of mechanical principles—the especially in her strong but like an extinguisher, a genuine spinster in embryo, without toilet, grace, smile, or sex, always silent, or, when she speaks, she has not a thing to say. She belongs, without doubt, to that species of young lady who is found recording the White Nile alone with her mother, or clambering up Mount Etna at four in the morning, but the two guides by a rope, her dress converted into trowsers and striding along over the glaciers. In that country artificial selection has produced sheep especially for meat, and natural selection women especially for action. But the same force has operated more frequently in another sense; the degradation or decay of man, and the necessity of a tranquil home to the overworked daily laborer have developed in the woman qualities belonging to the ancient Germanic stock, namely a capacity for subordination and respect, timorous reserve, aptitudes for domestic life, and the sentiment of duty. She remains, accordingly, the young girl even into matrimony; on being spoken to she blushes; it, with all possible precaution and circumspection one tries to draw her out of the silence in which she is immured she expresses her sentiments with extreme modesty, and immediately relapses. She is immeasurably removed from any aspirations of command, of taking the initiative, of independence even, in all the English couples I have recently met the man yields; in every Italian couple it is the woman.—*H. Taine.*

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AT

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OUR OWN MAKE

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Thursday, November 4, 1869.

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

THE LATE AQUATIC FIZZLE.

What Frank Queen, the Stakeholder, Says.

Frank Queen, the stakeholder in the "was to be" race between Coulter and Mekeel, writes as follows concerning the farce: "Aquatic fizzles have become so common among professional oarsmen during the past couple of years, that our readers will not be surprised to learn that the match lately made between John Mekeel and Henry Coulter, and which was to have taken place over the Upper Monongahela Conrse, known as Glenwood, on the 28th ult., has ended in a *fiasco*, and is now off. It is not worth while for us to go into particulars at length; suffice it to know that the backers of the men failed to come to an agreement upon three very important points—final stakeholder, stakeboats and referee—and the WestYorkers left for home by the evening train. The principal point in dispute was that of stakeboats, Charley Moore, Mekeel's backer, insisting that only one should be used, while Coulter's representative, Mr. Shore, was determined upon having two, one for each man. Nothing was said in the articles relative to the matter, they simply stating that the race should take place over the same course as that upon which the principals pulled their former race, and as but one stakeboat was used in that contest, the keel had, as far as supposition is concerned, the best of the argument. Had any agreement been arrived at in the premises a stakeholder and referee would doubtless have been chosen without much difficulty, but the parties have climed the stakes, but their claims were, of course, inadmissible. Stakeholder Frank Moore the money deposited by him on behalf of Mekeel; as soon as we receive directions where to send them we will forward to Coulter, we will forward it. Before leaving for home, Shore offered to double the stakes and row on the Hudson in a fortnight from the 28th ult. Very little interest was taken in the affair, even at Pittsburgh, and the general impression seemed to be that the real cause of such an unfortunate failure was the meagre attendance of spectators, which fell far short of the anticipations of those making change of excursion boats, etc. Very likely."

THE KNIFE AGAIN.

Man Stabbed at Wansfield on Saturday Night—Arrest of the Accused.

Officers John Stemler and Isaac Prescott, of Justice Barkers police, South Pittsburgh, yesterday visited Mansfield, where they were in search of the arrest of Jacob Baumiller, who was charged, on oath of W. T. Bains, with unlawfully wounding, and intending to kill, at that place on Saturday night last. It seems that Bains, who is weighmaster at Negley & Co.'s coal works at Mansfield, and a number of other mining men, among whom was Baumiller, were enjoying a little even spree on Saturday evening, and were more or less intoxicated. Baumiller carried a lamp, and when the party arrived in close proximity to the station house Bains blew out the light in the lamp. Baumiller, in Bains'er's anger, and drawing a knife, he stabbed Bains in the face, and in the neck, and in the left side. None of the wounds are necessarily fatal, though they are very painful. Information was made before Justice Barker on Monday, but the accused was not arrested until yesterday afternoon, as mentioned. Baumiller reached the city last evening, and Baumiller on being taken to the station house was unable to procure $2,000 bail, and was accordingly committed to jail until three o'clock on Saturday afternoon, when a hearing will take place. Bains is between nineteen and twenty years of age, and boards at Alexander Wilbert's, of Mansfield. Baumiller is somewhat older and also resides at Mansfield. He was placed in the lock-up last evening, and will be removed to the jail this morning.

Attempted Bank Robbery.

A bold but unsuccessful attempt was made yesterday afternoon to rob the safe of the Dollar Saving's Bank on Fourth avenue. It appears that about two o'clock two well-dressed men entered the bank and approaching the desk informed the officers that they had some gold and bonds which they desired to sell. While the officers were preparing to negotiate the sale a half-grown boy walked hurriedly into the bank, passed on to the rear, and was about proceeding to open the inner door of the safe when he was detected and forced to desist. The gold and bond speculators took their departure very hurriedly about this time, and the boy, who there is scarcely a doubt had been engaged by them to operate in the manner described, left in equal haste, but treat as did disappeared before pursuit could be given. Chief of Police Hagerty was placed in possession of the facts connected with the case, and also a description of the trio, but thus far no trace of their whereabouts have been discovered.

Burial Conduct.

On Tuesday afternoon, a man named James Ganity arrived at the Union Depot with his wife and a little child about a year old. He expected to take the early train yesterday morning for Cleveland, but towards midnight his wife became the mother of a baby girl. It is alleged that the conduct of the husband was outrageous in the extreme—that he threatened to beat her, and would have struck her if he had not been prevented. Yesterday morning he ordered her to get up and get ready to go on the first train, in consequence of his conduct he was arrested by officer Wilson and taken to the lock-up. After a hearing he was sentenced to thirty days at the work house, the wife and children being taken to the Homeopathic Hospital yesterday afternoon. The poor lady was found in a great state of illness by some ladies who were in the waiting room, and it is stated that some benevolent persons have procured her her quite a sum of money.

What is the Charge?

An information was made before Justice Hebert, of East Birmingham, yesterday, by John Rohle, charging Mrs. Phale with—well we scarcely know what. We will tell our readers the circumstances of the case, however, and then they can form their own ideas of what the charge should be. Hohle alleges that he was lying asleep with his pantaloons on, on a bed in his house, when Mrs. Phale entered and inserted and skinned pieces of paper all over his clothes, each piece bearing an inscription derogatory to the plaintiff's character. When he awoke he fled from the house, so frightened was he at the spectacle he presented, and forthwith went before Justice Heisel and made an information, and a warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused. We presume the charge will be malicious mischief or disorderly conduct.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the postoffice:

Johnson & Sand, Philadelphia.
McGuire, Fair, Cadwallader & Co.
Paul, Mrs., Catharine, St. Francisco, Cal.
Wanic, Miss Sophy, Temperanceville, Pa.
Millhelm & Newman, Philadelphia.

ALLEGED DISORDERLY HOUSE.—Chief of Police Hague yesterday made information before Mayor Brush charging Mrs. Douglass and others with keeping a disorderly house in Virgin alley. A warrant was issued and officer Rivers arrested the accused and also a young man named Brown, who was found in the house. Both were placed in the lock-up. Last evening two young men, said to be inmates of the house, were arrested and placed in confinement. All the parties will have a hearing this morning.

ANOTHER SUDDEN DEATH.—John Murphy, residing on Pike street, near Fourteenth, died suddenly on Wednesday evening. He had been unwell forseveral days, and confined to bed. In the evening he left the kitchen and went up stairs, complaining of feeling worse. He lay down upon the lounge, and expired in a few minutes. The Coroner visited the house, but after hearing the statement of friends declined to hold an inquest.

INSANE BOY.—A young German, aged about eighteen years, was placed in the lock-up yesterday, while laboring under violent symptoms of insanity. He came to the city on the Connellsville railroad, leaving station, and refusing to leave the car had to be forcibly ejected. After being placed in the lockup, he tore all his clothing off, and remains there nude. He persistently refuses to talk, and his name and residence are unknown.

THE CITY AND THE COUNTY POOR FARM.—The committee appointed to ascertain what interest the city has in the county Poor Farm, under the act of consolidation, report that it has no interest in that institution, and that if the Board of Guardians of the Poor desire to arrive at any more definite understanding in regard to the subject, they will have to apply to the Legislature.

THE CITY POOR.—W. D. Patterson, Superintendent of the City Poor Farm, in his report for October, states that thirteen males and twenty females left the institution during the month, and that seven males and thirteen females were received in the same time. There are now on the farm eighty-two males and eighty-eight females—total, one hundred and seventy-two.

ABUSING PRISONERS.—John Driscoll while confined in the lock-up Tuesday night cruelly beat a cell mate. He was mastered to another cell after considerable difficulty and yesterday morning, sent to jail for thirty days. John Mecloskey for acting in a similar manner was fined $5 and costs which he paid and was released.

WORK HOUSE LIST.—The following parties were taken to the work house yesterday: Jerry Collins, Adam Gable, Henry Kreger, Michael Murphy, John Fitzpatrick, John Callahan, Thomas Smith, George Basil, Jno. Stokes, James Mackrell, John Dougherty, Wm. White, Ashley Montague, Henry Barton, A. Lewis, John Driscoll, James Gafrety.

VERDICT RENDERED.—The Coroner's jury in the case of John A. Burkley, who died on Monday from injuries received at the Union Depot, while coupling cars on the Pan Handle Railroad, met yesterday, and after hearing the testimony in the case, rendered a verdict of accidental death.

BOLD ROBBERY.—Yesterday morning a man went into the confectionary establishment No. 419 Penn street, and asking for change for a $20 bill received it and went out, taking with him $15 which the proprietor inadvertantly laid on it as change while he changed the bill. The fellow is not known.

A FULL HOUSE.—Capt. Reed, of the City Hotel, had a full house on Tuesday night. Some thirty-three guests lodging with him. Yesterday morning they paid their respects to His Honor, Mayor Brush, and also their fines, otherwise they went to jail.

A DISORDERLY HUSBAND.—Catharine Cowan yesterday complained to Mayor Rrush of the conduct of her husband Thomas, whom she alleged was in the habit of failing to indemnification, and abusing her. A warrant was issued.

VAGRANTS.—Henry and Lucy Barton were arrested by the Allegheny police yesterday for vagrancy, and Henry was committed to the Workhouse for thirty days, while Lucy was committed for thirty days.

DIED OF HIS INJURIES.—Young Thompson, mentioned yesterday as having been seriously injured at a keg factory in Scottsville, died of his injuries a few hours afterwards.

SIXTY DAYS.—Wm. White was committed to the Work House by Mayor Brush yesterday for a term of sixty days, on a charge of vagrancy.

HEARING POSTPONED.—The hearing in the case of alleged swindling against C. B. Donfrict has been postponed for a few days.

CURIOUS BIGAMY CASE.

Tribulations of a German.

A very singular case of bigamy was developed at the office of Alderman Koenig, of the Twelfth ward, yesterday. It appears from the statements of the victim, whom we will call H., that he arrived from his native home in Germany about nine weeks since, coming directly to Pittsburgh. Soon after arriving here he sought and found a brother residing at Lawrenceville, through whose influence he obtained employment—his occupation being that of a stone mason. He was unable to speak one word of English, but could converse very agreeably and intelligently in the German tongue. His business being in town, he procured boarding at a house in the Twelfth ward. Thus far he had been happy, but a circumstance which occured soon after, and which comes in at this part of his story, destroyed that little store of comfort, and his made him the most distressed, hapless living. He made the acquaintance of a domestic in the employ of a family residing two or three doors from his boarding house—a German woman who could talk both languages fluently. During one of her conversations with H. she broached the subject of marriage, and it met with considerable favor from him. She told him of what a good wife she would make him; of how she would learn him to talk English, and he consented to marry her. But it seems that H. delayed the nuptial ceremony from time to time, although the latter was very urgent—pressed by the female. Thus remained the matter until Saturday last, when an officer from an alderman's office in the Twelfth ward called on H. while he was partaking his usual noontime meal, with the request that he accompany him to the office of the alderman referred to. H. complied with the request, not knowing what was to become of him, and when he arrived at the magistrate's office he found the scene cursed. The magistrate took out a long paper (an hymeneal document, we presume, or *contrix*), and taking a book read from it. Joined H.'s hand to the female, the woman's received them away. Now this is what H. observed, and although he was unable to understand a word said he could faithfully recount that observation to an interpreter, who after listening attentively concluded that the sum total of the information charged the accused with affiliating with the woman in the magistrate, during the consultation referred to, that H. was willing to settle the difficulty by marrying her, and that the hymenial knot had been tied while H. was in blissful ignorance of all that was transpiring about him. When the woman produced her marriage certificate, and the truth was made known to him, he fairly almost overwhelmed him. He was inconsolable, nothing could pacify him. He averred that he had merely engaged himself to marry her, and that he had postponed it from time to time in order to learn enough about her to keep a wife when he would get one.

He was inclined, however, to accept the situation affairs had taken and settle down with the woman who had thus inveigled him, but another circumstance which subsequently reached his ears filled his cup of bitter woe to overflowing—it was that the woman, bent on determining to punish her he visited the office of the alderman mentioned magistrate and laid the fact before him. It was, that the woman to whom he had been married by the latter had a husband still living, but neither of them lived with her. He counselled with some of his Teutonic friends as to the result of the interview, desired the Alderman to take an information against the woman, and accordingly the case was brought before Alderman Koenig, who, after listening attentively concluded that